TO IMPROVE THE MILITIA.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DOE'S PLAN APPROVED BY LEADING NATIONAL GUARD AND REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS-IT PROVIDES FOR OR-

GANIZED AND RESERVE FORCES WHICH

OUT BY THE GOVERNMENT-

War, formerly the Adjutant-General of the National Guard of Wisconsin, who is a recognized authority president of the National Guard Association; General Ordway, commander of the militia of the Dis-rict of Columbia, and General Falk, the Adjutantofficers of the militia, as well as a number of Army officers high in rank, have carefully considered the measure and are heartly in favor of its provisions. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs now has the matter before it. Following are the provisions of the bill, which is entitled "An Act to Promote the

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

Sec. 8. The organized militia shall consist of such enlisted troops as are or may be organized in and officers duly commissioned by the Governors of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, in pursuance of their respective laws not in centilet with the provisions of this act: provided, that an original enlistment shall be for not less than three years and re-enlistment for not less one year, and if such enlistment shall expire during a time when such troops shall be in the service of the United States it shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they are called into such service; provided, further, that such extension of the term of service shall not exceed

liable to any military duty to the United States called into service by act of Congress and every officer and enlisted man of the organized shall be held to be in such service from the date of the publication of such call, and any officer or enlisted man who shall refuse or neglect to obey such call shall be subject to trial by court-martial and be punished as such court may direct.

Courts-martial for the trial of officers or service of the United States shall be composed of

number, rank and duties of its staff officers shall be such as the laws of the respective States, Terriories and the District of Columbia may prescribe; provided, that such organization and the discipline f said troops shall conform as closely as practicable to that prescribed for the Army.

The Adjutant-General of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall perform alse make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. scribe of the number of the or

Sec. & The Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstracts of the returns and reports of the Adjutants-General of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Con-

Sec. 9. The organized militia shall be trained in accordance with such systems of drills and tactics as may from time to time be prescribed for the

IN CASE OF INVASION OR REBELLION.

Sec. 10. Whenever the United States is invaded or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall be ment of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such HER EXPORTS MORE THAN TREBLED IN TEN number of the organized militia of any State or States, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion or suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the Governor or Governors thereof, or to any officer or officers of the organized militia. for such number of such militia as the President for such number of such militia as the President
may think proper, and he may in time of peace accept from the Governor of any State or Territory
such number of the organized militia as may be
The report shows that that country is rapidly such number of the organized militia as may be offered for the purpose of united instruction and discipline, with or without troops of the regular producing nations of the world. The powers of establishment, whenever proper appropriation there-

accepted by the President. When the organized militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President, he may in his discretion apportion them among such States, accord-

ing to representative population.

Sec. 12. The organized, or reserve militia, when called into the actual service of the United States or accepted as provided in Section 10 of this act, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 13. Whenever the President calls forth the

organized militia of any State or States to be em-ployed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militin so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President, and shall serve wherever ordered, within or without the territory of the

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Sec. 14. The organized or reserve militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall during their time of service be entitled to the same pay and allowances as may be provided by law for the Regular Army. Sec. 15. When the organized or reserve militia is

called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the organized militia be accepted under the provisions of Section 10 of this act, their

may be, with the amounts to which each entitled.

DIVISION OF THE APPROPRIATION.

Sec. 17 Said appropriation shall be apportioned trict of Columbia under the direction of the Secre

the Army to supervise the instruction in firing practice.

Sec. 25. When any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the organized or reserve militia is
disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received
or incurred in the service of the United States, he
shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension
laws existing at the time of his service, and in case
such officer, non-commissioned officer or private
dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in the service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

JAPAN'S ONWARD MARCH.

SHE IS RAPIDLY COMING TO THE FRONT AS A PRODUCING NATION.

TEARS-GREAT ADVANCES MADE IN MANU-FACTURING-REMARKABLE INGENU-

ITY OF THE WORKMEN. [BT TELE BRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 22.-An interesting report has coming to the front in the ranks of the wealth discipline, with or without troops of the regular establiament, whenever proper appropriation therefor shall have been made, and such troops when so accepted shall be deemed to be in the service of the United States during the period for which their services have been tendered by the Governor and seconted by the Fragilien. a piece of complicated mechanism-a watch or an electrical apparatus-and he will reproduce it exactly and set it running without instructions. He can imitate any process and copy any pattern or design more accurately and skilfully than any other race in the world. It is that faculty which has enabled Japan to make such rapid progress, and will soon place her among the great manufact-uring nations of the world. The exports of Japan have, during the last ten years, increased from \$13,500,000 to upward of \$55,500,000. Of this latter sum the United States received nearly one-half of the

manufactured products of Japan sent abroad. The ancient system of household labor is being rapidly overturned by the introduction of modern methods and machinery, and factories are being erected in all parts of the Empire. Cotton and iron mills and machine shops are springing up everywhere. As yet no foreigner is allowed to en gage in manufacturing outside of certain limited districts in the treaty ports. When the new treaties go into effect in 1839 it is certain that mechanical industry will receive an even greater impetus, and the productive power of the nation will be greater than now. While the Japanese will soon be able to furnish everything they use, wear and eat with-out assistance from foreign nations, they will be ompelled to buy machinery and raw material, particularly cotton and iron. Therefore, American sales will be practically limited to those articles. The market for machinery will be limited as to time. The Japanese in the next few years will buy almost

that there is not an almshouse in the Empire, and not a country in Europe of America so free from street begging as Japan, while the people are sober, industrious and economical.

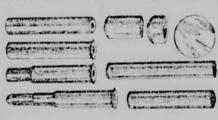
ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATIONS. A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR NAVAL INSTRUCTION IN STATE COLLEGES,

Washington, Feb. 22 (Special).-To establish engineering experiment stations in connection with col-leges started in the several States under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1882, which colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, is the object of a bill which has Ohio. If a State has established under the mentioned a department of the mechanic arts or an

DELICATE RIFLE TESTING.

THE WORK DONE AT FRANKFORD ARSENAL

RESULTS GIVEN BY THE NEW ARMY RIFLE-



or any portion of the organized militia be accepted under the provisions of Section 16 of this act, their pay shall begin from the day of their appearing at the place of battallon, regimental or brigade reindezvous, and the expenses incurred in moving the organized or reserve militia of any State. Territory of the District of Columbia to their places of reindezvous, in pursuance of a call of the President or of the authority of any State or Territory at the provision of the authority of any State of the Territory of the District of Columbia to their provision at the provision of the authorize any species of expenditure previous to arrival at such places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

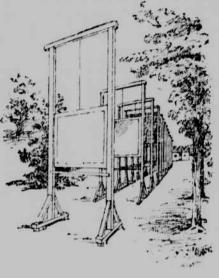
See, 16 The sum of — dollars is hereby annuelly appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of providing for the issue to the States, Ferritories and the District of Columbia for the use of the Army. The highest wages and manufacture of such stores and supples, including blank forms, tacties, regulations and other books as are or may be furnished by the War Department for the use of the Army. The purchase and manufacture of such stores and supples, including blank forms, tacties, regulations and other books as are or may be furnished by the War Department for the use of the Army. The purchase and manufacture of such stores and supples, including blank forms, tacties, regulations and other books as are or may be furnished by the war begardent the direction of the Secretary of the control of the use of the Army. The purchase and manufacture of such stores and supples, including blank forms, tacties, regulations and other books as are or may be furnished by the purchase and manufacture of such stores and supples, including blank forms, tacties, regulations and other books as are or may be furnished by the purchase and manufacture of such stores and supples, including blank forms, tacties, regulati

locity is 2,000 feet a second, compared with 1,300 feet in the case of the .45 calibre.

Military reasons forbid a complete recital of all the experiments carried on at Frankford Arsenal under Lieutenant-Colonel Farley, but many of them are exceedingly interesting and have revealed many new ideas to the officers of the Army, and will form the basis of much of the small arms practice of the

WHAT "TRAJECTORY" MEANS.

There is one word used with reference to rifles, which seems quite formidable to men unacquainted with weapons. It sounds like "trigostone, when sent a long distance, has to be thrown wnward again, just enough to hit the object aime



TO MEASURE THE TRAJECTORY.



Several interesting art sales are announced for this week. On Friday night at 8 o'clock the collection of paintings of the late William Schaus will be offered at Chickering Hall. An account of these has already appeared in The Tribune. The sale will be managed by the American Art Association, at whose galleries, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., the collection will be on full view day and night until the sale.

At the same galleries are to be seen, day and night, a collection of antique and modern European ceramics, enamels, miniatures, lvory carvings, marqueterie buhl, Vernis-Martin, Empire and Vienna furniture, etc., formed by B. Crossbaum, of Highbury New-Park, London, and other members of the articles will be sold on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. Société Scientifique Européene, Brussels.

The collection of modern paintings by American and foreign artists, formed by Gustave Reichard, is to be on free view day and evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 256 Fifth-ave. The sale will be at Chickering Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8, under the management of Ortgies & Co.

Steamboats.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND POINTS. POSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

VIA SOUND LINES. WEEK DAYS ONLY.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from new Pier 18. N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M.

TONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from New Pier 86, N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40, N. R., next Desbrosses-st., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN-FARE, \$1; Excursion, \$1.50,—
Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., 4
P. M. dally, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train
to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Ac. Freight steamer
leaves 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT,
NEW CROTON DAM CORNELL SITE.
NOTICE

MARGINETIC NOTES. VINCENT PAPER.

MARGIN

Dublic Notices.